

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Ewing and C. P. Head, under the name and style of Ewing & Head, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas Ewing is hereby authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

THOS. EWING,
C. P. HEAD.

Tucson, Oct. 10, 1870. 1-21

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Dooner to McCormick.

TUCSON, A. T., JUNE 15, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 18th ult. has been received. In all frankness, I must say that I feel somewhat surprised that you should still remain undecided in the matter of offering yourself as a candidate for Congress at the coming election. To say that your re-election will be procured by an overwhelming majority, is only expressing the convictions of those who opposed you at the last election.

I have not been informed that Mr. Mowry has expressed any intention of offering himself as a candidate, but would not be surprised to find him in the field when the moment for business shall have arrived. His brother, Captain Charles Mowry, and myself, had a "passage at arms" concerning the material used in this office. He was under the impression that the press and material were the property of Sylvester Mowry, and therefore undertook to question me regarding an article which I published commenting on the transportation of govt. freight by way of Guaymas. His tone was haughty and menacing, and was met in kind; and when informed that he could have the Mowry press by calling at my office, he "cooled off" considerably; and concluded by requesting that I would not oppose his interests.

I think it would be well to procure for this office the articles, and the quantities of each, as shown by the memorandum sent by me, roller-shoulder excepted. It might, also, I think, be well to furnish type for general newspaper purposes of a size larger than Burgeois. The expense of getting up a respectable sheet, the editorial page in, say Long primer with quotations in minion, and the local page in Burgeois, would be much less than that of getting up a paper in smaller type, and would, I think, present a much neater appearance.

I have not yet received any pay for publishing the laws of the first session of the present Congress. I forwarded bill, as directed by Department, to W. H. Hunter Second Asst. Secy., some four months since, and there the matter rests. If you can, find this gentleman and speak to him about the matter, you will confer a very great favor on me.

Since the death of his wife, Duffield has "taken to the bottle" pretty freely. He is at present under bonds for \$5,000 to keep the peace, and yet he does not keep it. True, he does not use actual violence; but the worst language that a raffianly tongue can suggest is being constantly hurled at the mass of the people, individualizing some ten or twelve persons, among whom are prominently set forth the District Attorney and myself, whom he freely expresses his determination to "crush." The man is certainly to a greater or less extent insane, and I feel almost satisfied that he will either kill some one or be himself killed before many weeks shall have passed. He is gradually growing worse, and I cannot understand the policy which suffers him to run at large.

Hoping that you may yet conclude to be a candidate at the coming election, I am, sir, Very truly,

PIERSON W. DOONER,
Ed. Arizonan.

R. C. McCormick, M. C., Washington, D. C.

THE headquarters of the 1st Cavalry has been removed from Camp Warner, Oregon, to Boucica, Cal.

Lieut. Wightman, of the 3d Cavalry, has been honorably discharged at his own request, under the provisions of the new Army bill.

INDIANS' RIGHT TO VOTE.—A complete copy, transcribed from the records, of Gov. McCormick's letter to the Attorney General of the United States, touching the voting qualifications of the Indians, will be found in this paper. The reader's careful attention is directed to it. The letter completely refutes the wilfully slanderous charge that the Governor was in any manner laboring to secure the vote of the Indians for himself or anyone else. It was openly declared by a public journal that the Indians had a right to vote, and the assertion was backed by such citations of authority as would be liable to mislead many men, if not contradicted by higher authority. The letter shows but one end to have been sought by its author, viz.: Were friendly Indians voters in the Territory or not?

The wretched vilifiers know this full well, but their only source of opposition to McCormick being misrepresentation and wilful slanders, they will continue as they have begun. Having no reputation for truth or honor, they take kindly to vilification and falsehood, and their course on the letter in question is just what is congenial without being beneficial to them.

INTERESTING TO CONTRACTORS.—The following is from General Orders No. 16, of date October 16, issued by Gen. Stoneman, commanding Dept. of Arizona:

"From and after the first of Nov., 1870, the consideration in all money transactions with the U. S. Army, in any of its Departments within the limits of this command will be expressed in dollars and cents—meaning thereby legal tender notes, and the words 'coin,' or 'coin or its equivalent in U. S. currency,' or 'cash or its equivalent in legal tender notes,' will in no case be used or understood."

One Mowry.

The accounts of many people in Arizona and elsewhere, show their acquaintance with one Mowry, surnamed Sylvester, and self-styled "Honorable Sylvester," &c. The United States has some knowledge of the fellow, and failed in its attempt to put some knowledge into him that would at some day be turned to good account. He is said to have been a decent child, and gave little promise of becoming an independent banner. It was not even suspected that he would be an ingrate to the country that tried to make a man of him, and after accepting the hospitalities of gentlemen, he would subsequently labor to bring odium upon them, nor that he would possess the subversive without the grateful qualities of a common pup.

Mowry has been charitably tolerated and hid at nearly every military post in southern Arizona, and among them, Crittenden. The subjoined is a copy of a letter which needs no explanation, but leaves us to infer that Lt. Lewis was not sufficiently deferential in dispensing his hospitality to this bunning ingrate:—

TUCSON, A. T., OCT. 8, 1870.

LT. LEWIS, U. S. A. My Dear Sir:—It is reported here that you are to be used by the McCormick people to vote your whole command at Hughes' rancho, which has been made an election precinct, your men to be voted as citizens. General Stoneman when here, said that he should regard, with great disapprobation, any attempt by officers or soldiers to interfere with the election.

I think you ought to know this, for I have no idea that you will permit yourself to be used as a tool for a dirty political intrigue.

Yours, very faithfully,
SYLVESTER MOWRY.

One Mowry supports Brady for Congress, and this is one of his methods of doing it. He presents many phases of character neither valuable nor attractive, and the determined fool is not the least prominent.

Mowry and Brady.

Jeremy Diddler Mowry came to Arizona early in September, after an absence of over six years, tooting his horn for Congress. Finding himself so universally offensive, he cast about for some other man to meet with the popular condemnation one week from next Tuesday. Discovering in P. R. Brady a man representing his own views, he generously withdrew in Brady's favor and so wrote to the *Alta*. Mowry is laboring with all his imbecile power to elect Brady, and the latter is essentially Mowry's man.

Voters of Arizona, remember that in supporting Brady, you virtually support Mowry, the man who has chiefly in view the extension of the Pima and Maricopa reservation, the establishment of free trade with Mexico, and the diversion of the government freight from an Arizona to a foreign route.

Bear in mind, also, that in supporting McCormick, you oppose all these damaging schemes.

Don't Be Deceived.

The Brady men are flooding the upper counties with letters to the effect that they will carry Pima county by a large majority. If they don't know they are writing untruths, they are woefully deceived. The same men, in 1868, wrote in an equally confident tone, that John A. Rush would carry Pima by 400 majority, and the election proved that he got but 48 out of about 800.

Pima will give McCormick two votes to Brady's one. This is the lowest estimate of the best posted politicians, and appearances all indicate a larger majority for McCormick.

While we would urge upon our friends in the other counties to not relax any effort to swell the majority for McCormick, we assure them that Pima will give him a very large vote over Brady, and all reports to the contrary are merely put forth for their supposed effect upon voters.

Railston News.

Major Dickinson, Messrs. Johns, Mayson and James passed through Tucson on Tuesday en route from Railston city to California. They give a most satisfactory account of the Barro mines, their rich ores and future prosperity.

Mr. Harpending paid a short visit last week to these mines, and was highly gratified at his prospects, after a careful personal inspection. He has gone east for the purpose of bringing out machinery to develop his own mines and those of others. It is reported to us that mills will be in operation next spring.

There is also a report that active steps are being taken to construct a railway to the Gila, by which to ship ore to wood and water. The distance from the mines to the river is variously stated at 25 to 40 miles, the latter we think near the truth. The route is free of obstructions, and the grading will consist mostly of clearing away a little sage and other small brush.

Mr. Meyers and Capt. Curtis, who came out with the above-named party, remain to look after the interests of the company.

A friend of Dooner's says he lies awake at night, and occasionally ejaculates snatches of holy writ like unto this:—"I am pained at my very heart, my heart maketh a noise within me; I cannot hold my peace."

The poor worm, having shown himself utterly untrustworthy, must now despise himself without exciting anything but ridicule and contempt among even those who permit him to associate with them.

Governor McCormick's Letter relating to the Indians' Right to Vote.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
TUCSON, MARCH 14, 1870.)

SIR:—The following article in a San Francisco paper has induced some of our politicians to propose to allow the Pimas, Maricopas and other friendly Indian tribes in this Territory to vote at the ensuing general election, June 3:—

"We desire to call the attention of the Arizona politicians to a much neglected source of voting power which slumbers in that happy Territory. During the reign of Iturbide, all Indians not savages were made equal before the law of Mexico, and were clothed with the rights of citizenship. By 'savages' were meant those who did not dwell in villages and pursue the arts of peace; all others were held to be entitled to all the rights of citizens, as was the case of Juarez, who is a full blooded Indian. When the Territory from which Arizona was carved was ceded to the United States, it was provided in the treaty that the rights of the Indians and others should be guaranteed, and that the rights of citizenship should be conferred by Congress when it saw fit. That right was conferred by the Organic Act of the Territory, and by the omission of the usual phrase, 'Indians not taxed' from the prescribed qualifications of voters, the right of suffrage was given to Indians who were citizens under the old Mexican law. The Pimas, Maricopas, and perhaps one or two other tribes of peaceful and domesticated Indians are legally voters in Arizona, and it only remains for some enterprising political candidate to get votes for himself and just rights for the aboriginals by securing the ballot for them."

I find that in the new amendment to the constitution of the United States, Art. XIV., Sec. 2, representatives are to be apportioned in the States, "counting the whole number of persons excluding Indians not taxed." Is this to be applied to Territories, or is there any existing law under which friendly Indians not taxed can be allowed to vote at our coming election? By giving an early reply, you will greatly oblige,

Your obt. servant,
R. C. MCCORMICK, Gov.

Hon. Henry Stansberry, Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D. C.

P. S. The franchise law of congress extending suffrage to the territories, seems to exclude "no one account of race or color" who is a citizen. What constitutes a citizen in a territory under the present laws of congress? Are friendly Indians (not taxed) on or off of reservations to be considered citizens?

BRADY is trying to secure votes by declaring that he is the friend of the poor man, when he is without ability to be the valuable friend of anybody. Whatever Brady amounts to, he owes principally to men who now strongly oppose him.

If the Mowry-Brady policy prevail, the station keepers and ranchers on the Gila will soon thereafter perceive the falsity and demagogic character of Brady's professions of special regard for their interests. McCormick has succeeded in turning a constant string of freight teams from a foreign route to their own, and thereby gave them enhanced prices for their grain and hay, and patronage for their tables and stables.

McCormick recognizes and discharges his duties impartially to all—poor and rich. According to Brady's declarations, a man becomes less entitled to the benefits of legislation as his property accumulates. Laws should have an equal influence for good upon all good citizens. Brady argues not.